HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Atlantic.

WAR DECLARED

BY TURKEY AGAINST RUSSIA.

The Russian Troops Ordered to

Winter in Turkey. Reported Commencement of Hos-

tilities.

General Effect of the Announcement.

ACTION OF THE VARIOUS CABINETS.

ATTITUDE OF THE DIFFERENT NATIONS. RELEASE OF KOSZTA

HIS DEPARTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES,

ANOTHER REVOLT IN CIVITA VECCHIA.

THE CASE OF MISS CUNINGHAME.

The Mexican Debt to France to be Liquidated,

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

STATE OF THE MARKETS. &c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, Wednesday, October 5, at one o'clock, P. M., with two hundred and ten passengers, arrived yesterday afternoon, shortly before one o'clock.

The news by this arrival is highly important. The Turks had declared war against Russia, full details of the particulars and effect of which startling announcement are given below.

Among the passengers who came in the Atlantic were Lieut. Maury, of Washington, Gen. Sumner, of Boston, and James Anderson of London, the distinguished tragedian.

The Asia arrived at Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the forencon of Sunday, 2d. On the 28th ult , lat. 50 46, lon. 28 26, passed the Arabia for New York.

The cholera is spreading slowly in Liverpool. Ten cases, of which the most part were fatal, occurred on board the Silas Greenman, in port with emigrants for New York.

A disaster occurred to the packet ship Isaac Wright, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., for New York, with 600 passengers. On the 27th ult., in a fog and storm, she struck on the Irish coast, and although got off, had unshipped her rudder, and when spoken by the Oncasta, from St. John, N. B , was leaking badly. On learning the mishap a steamer was immediately sent from Liverpool to her assistance. The Isaac Wright was brought back to Liverpool with twenty deaths on board.

The Liverpool Underwriters' Association have presented an address to Lieut. Maury. Cotton was irregular, but can hardly be quoted

Breadstuffs closed at about former quotations, but

had shown some symptoms of dullness the previous

British funds had materially declined, owing to the news from the East. Consols closed, on the 4th, at 91 a 914, at which business was reported.

Koszta Released and Shipped for the United

States.

Advices from Smyrns of Sept. 21 state that on that evening Martin Koszta the Hungarian refugee. would sail for the United States on board the American bark Mimosa. This was to be done with the

consent of all parties concerned, and thus the matter, so far as Koszta himself is concerned, was settled Mr. Brown was at Smyrna on the 21st, to see the business duly finished.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

The following highly important despatch, aunouncthe declaration of war by Turkey against Russia, was received by submarine telegraph, and is the latest information upon the subject :-

The Divan, at the Grand Council held this day, resolved upon a declaration of war against Russia.

Against the advice of the four powers, the Sultan has signed the declaration of war.

Report says that hostilities have already begun. The above despatch, telographed by an extra the Chronicle, was known in Liverpool on the 4th inst., but not fully credited. The mails to hand on the morning of the 5th, partly confirmed it. The London Standard publishes the despatch without guarantee The Globe says:- "In publishing the foregoing im. portant intelligence, we would merely state, that although our own information does not anthorize us to corrob rate the main fact a declaration of war, it is of a nature to warrant us in placing every credit in the statement That the Sultan had, on the 27th, convoked a grand council, consisting of one hundred and twenty of the principal ministers, counsellors, pachas and others ; that the question of peace and war was submitted them by him, and that hey had decided in favor of the latter alternative-all this is beyond a doubt. Such being the case, our readers will see that all the probabilities are in favor of the correctness of the main

feature of the intelligence " Other accounts inform us that at the Grand Coun cil despatches from Omer Pacha were read, urgently

counselling war before the winter should set in. It was further stated that Prince Gortschakoff was moving troops as if he intended to cross the Danube for the purpose of attacking the Turkish position at Roustchouk.

The Aspect Previous to the Reported De-claration of War.

TERMINATION OF THE IMPERIAL CONGRESS AT OLMUTZ—PEACE THEN EXPECTED—FOLICY OF AUSTRIA—POSITION OF THE COMBINED FLEETS— OF THE GOVERNMENTS-LATEST DES-

The conferences between the Emperors of Russia The conferences between the Emperors of Russia and Austria, at Olmutz, had ended, and the Czar had returned to Warsaw, whitzer the King of Prussia had gone to meet him, and the Emperor of Austria was to follow. New propositions were concerted at the Olmutz meeting, and particulars were sent to the English government direct from thence. Stronger hopes of a pacific solution were therefore entertained in diplomatic circles. The conference at Vienna has been re-established between the Four Powers, and the thread of the negoliations has been resumed, giving the probability that a solution more prompt, and perhaps peaceable, than was expected, was at hand.

From Olmutz, September 29, the correspondence

of a metropolitan paper says:—The conferences between the two Powers have ended. The Emperor Nicholas and Count Nesselrade have given to the Emperor of Austria and Count Buol Schauenstein the most positive assurances that there is now and henceforth no question of any isolated action on the part of Russia with a view to the subversion of the Ottoman Empire, and toat the sole object of the Emperor Nicholas is to terminate the entire affair with honor, and put an end to the suspense in the Europe an money market as quickly as possible. For this purpose it is the anxious joint desire of the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, that, with the concurrence of the governments of England. France and Prussia, the collective action of the Vienna conference should be renewed, and that its result should be a fermula of assurance so perfectly satisfactory to the Porte as to hold forth every prospect of acceptance.

The question is therefore regarded as substantially.

ence should be renewed, and that its result should be a formula of assurance so perfectly satisfactory to the Perte as to hold forth every prospect of acceptance.

The question is therefore regarded as substantially terminated, and henceforth involving only a few forms, which we may safely leave to the tact of the diplomatists, unless the Moslem fanasicism which Russia has so incantiously evoked, should interpose a barrier. These assurances will take place with a view to enable Russia to accomplish, without humiliation, the wished for point of the evacuation of the Principalities, but will involve, on the part of the five powers, no technical guarantee to Turkey beyond what already exists in the treaty of 1841, and which, in fact, (says the writer.) would be superfluous.

Private accounts from Olantz, 28th, says that this pecceble result of the conference was mainly owing to the assurance given by Lord Westmoreland, that the British government would not insist on the Porte's accepting the Vienna note without modifications; would at least abstain from advice to the contrary, and that it would particularly guard against making any pledge of material support to the Sultan in case he should declare war against Russia; that, on the other hand, the Emperer of Russia would not consider the arrival in the Besphorus of a few ships of war, such as those which have passed the straits, as a violation of the treaty of 1841, provided the object of that demonstration was really to keep in check the fanatical party at Coustantinopie.

Apropos of Olmuiz, it was remarked with surprise by the French papers that Lord Westmoreland should have been present at Olmutz, while Baron Beurquency, the French Ambussador, was absent. The explanation given is that none of the diplomatic corps were invited, and Westmoreland was present only in his capacity of a general officer.

The Lendon Daily News confirms the statements made above with respect to the reconstruction of the Vienna conference is to let down Russia as softly as possible. The N

lend to a State so often bankrupt and apparently so incapable of taking rational measures to restore order to its finances.

A day or two before the arrival of the Czar at Olmutz, Count Brentano returned from a windraising mission, upon which he had been despatched to London, Amsterdam, Frankfort. &c., with the report that no one is disposed to deal. A representative of the house of Rothschild, who had been invited to Olmutz, probably told a similar story; at least, in his place of residence, Frankfort the general rate of discount has risen to five per cent, and at the same time the price of Austrian securities has fallen two and a half. Austria is anxious to have peace, because it cannot afford to fight. Austria is peaceably disposed; Russia is peaceably disposed; but their object will be to persuade the resumed conference at Vienna to enable them to back out of the scrape they have got into on as favorable terms as possible. Of the three remaining powers, one at least, Prussia, is likely enough to play their game. The semi-official Austrian Correspondenz briefly announces the settlement thus:—"A new scheme of adjustment has been agreed on at Olmutz, and will be forthwith offered for acceptance to the Porte." Vienna letters of the 2d inst. add, that when the conferences proper, to which Russia and Austria were parties, had terminated, a council of ministers was held, to which the ambassadors were invited. It was at this meeting that Lord Westmoreland made his proposition of a Collective Declaration, which was accepted. This declaration, the heads of which are mentioned above, is understood to be identival, or nearly so, with one proposed by the Earl of Carendon upon the Czar's rejection of Redschid Pasha's modifications.

On the morning of the 27th ult. orders were sent from Olmutz to clear the railroad innoedia'ely. When this had been done, a Russian courier with

from Olmutz to clear the railroad immediately. When this had been done, a Russian courier with despatches left by a special train for St. Petersburg. The Constitutional states that the French and British governments had also sent couriers to St. Petersburg with important despatches, which would arrive there on the Sth iest. arrive there on the 6th inst.

At lates accounts the Can's rejection of the note as generally known throughout Turkey, but no attreak had occurred. Constantineple was perfeetly tranquil.

From the Prin

in the country. Both srmies continued to be on the the alert, but no hostilities had occurred. Owing to the number of desertions, the Russian cavalry had the alert, but no hostilities had occurred. Owing to the number of desertions, the Russian cavalry had been withdrawn two marches from the Danube, and their place supplied by Cossacks. Omer Pacha rewarded every deserter from the Russians, but prudently sent them all inland. Cholern was very severe among the Russians.

No other vessels of the fleets had come to Constantinople except those already mentioned, nor was it likely in the meantime that the head quarters would be removed from the bay of Besika.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from Constantinople, upon the 13th of September, \$378:—

No positive information as to the acceptance or refusal by the Emperor Nicholas of the modifications introduced by the Porte into the "projet de note de Vienne" has been here received. All apprehension of a re-olution at Constantinople is for the mement passed—for, although considerable excitement prevails among the Mussulman population, the explanations given by the Ulemas who signed the address to the Sultan, when interrogated before the Shiek allishm, in the presence of Redsshid Pasha, are of a nature to reassure the Christian population. They stated it to be far from their intention to cause trouble or embarrassment to the government; that they were grieved by the interpretation put upon their interference—an interference—an interference—having solely for its end a desire to recall to the counsels of the government the spirit of the Koran, which enjoins all true Mussulmans to repel by force any intrusion on the territory of Islam. No positive information as to the acceptance or re

of Islam.

The Moslem population desire war ardently, and doubtless the disbanding of the troops consequent on any arrangement not involving war, may be accommodated to the control of th

panied by serious difficulties.

The dread of this may possibly interfere to prevent further concessions being made on the side of Tur-Providing for this contingency, the Forks loadly

Providing for this contingency, the Furks loudly arow that they will not yield in anything, unless forced to do so by France and England.

Great loss is antiered by British trade in the Danube from the present obstructed state of the month, and a corresponding agitation is commencing in the connecreial world here.

The exchange is 119 p. Freights to the Danube rule extremely high. Coal is much in demand, and is selling at from 36s. to 40s. per ton.

The Paris correspondent of the same journal, writing upon the 2d inst. states:—A person who is generally very well informed has just assueed me that the conferences of Vicana are to be resumed, if, indeed, they are not resumed at the moment I write, and, as I have observed, that there is every appearance of a severable issue. My informant adds, that the ramors of a coalition between the three great Powers of the North are completely unfounded; that the Emperor of Austria goes, it is true, to pass one or two days at has nothing to do with politics.

I am also informed that the Marquis of Lansdowne leaves Paris this evening for Lendon, to be present at a cabinet council, the Ministers having been all summoned for the purpose.

The correspondent of the London Morning Chro-

at a cabinet council, the Ministers having been all summoned for the purpose.

The correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, writing from Constantinople upon the 19th of September, says:—British influence is at stake here. The late articles of a morning contemporary of yours, recommending the acceptance of the Vienness note to the Turkish Government, or rather declaiming at their having dared to introduce modifications into it, have created a disagneeable sensation here. It is, however, needless to allude further to that subject as the true signification of these modifications has been fully exposed in the able article that appeared on that subject in the Chronicle at the end of last month.

d of last month. Mr. Brown, the UnitediStates Charge d'Affaires at Mr. Brown, the United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, leaves to day for Smyraa. The Austrian and American Ministers, the former having reserved the matter to his Government, have come to an agreement to allow Koszta to return to America. I have been shown a letter written from Persia, which states the influence of Turkey to have much increased, in consequence of the steps taken by Atmet Effendi of late, especially with regard to the Turkish differences with Russia.

I have just received the following very important news from my correspondent, the European staff officers.

cer, dated Turkish headquarters, Schumla, September 14, 1853:—

Preparations son into here unabased. All I can tell you to day is, that the Russians are first increasing in numbers at Sixto and Rahova. In the Principalities into which the third corps of arms has advanced great activity prevails. A movement has also been made by the Russian flotilla in the Danube. Omer Pacha two days since despatched fresh troops to wards the Familie, in order to oppose them to the greater forces of the enemy stationed at the other side. He has given orders, also, to fire from Matschin and from Iolan, and other fortified places, on the Russian ganboats which should pass the mouth of events, &c.

The Kreutz Zeitung winds up its autumnal "cir-

The Kreutz Zeitung winds up its autumnal "circumspice" with these words to the address of France and England:

An edifying sight is to see how all artifices having for their immediate object material policy, are ship-witched upon the great reality of the contradiction between the Greek Church and Mahomedanism. The maritime Powers have shown their teeth to Russia. But now, scarcely agreed between themselves, they would rejoice were the Sultan to endure that which he cannot cure. German Powers have taken up the position they ought never to abandon—namely, that of brotherly union, of unity in the face of (western) Europe, and of grateful friendship towards Russia.

There can be no truer, more fruitful or powerful conception in the extensive policy of the tive Powers than "European concert." or pentarchy, having no other object than a return to its focus—the Holy Alliance.

other object than a return to its locus—the Holy Alliance.

It aids:—Advices have been received in Vienna from Constantinople to the 22d, from our correspondent in that capital. He states that up to the present moment the Porte persists in refusing to sign the Vienna note, without the modifications which it requires. Austrie, France and England have counselled its acceptance. Great ferment is observable among the population, but no distance has occurred. Advice have also been received from Constanti

Advice have also been received from Constanti nople to the 23d, via Bucharest. The Council of Ministers were to meet that night. No hostilities have as yet occurred on the Lower Danube.

The Cologue Gazette publishes the following letter from Berlin, 25th ult:—

We learn from a good source that the Russians are sending troops in great haste from Sebastopol to reinforce the garrisons of the ports of Anakli, Poti and Nicolaief. It is known that the Euris have caused troops to advance from Trebisond and Erzeroom towards the Turce-Russian frontier. This is why the Russians have thought it necessary to adopt measures in order that, in the event of war, the plan of operations of Prince Paskie witsch in 1829 might be followed up. Erzeroom is as important on the Turkish territory as Tiffis is on the Russian. These two towns form the bases of all military operations in those countries, as they open the only three practicable roads. The northern line of operation crosses the valley of the Kur. It is defended by the fortresses of Achar, Ardagham, and Achaljik, which have only been in the hands of Russia since the peace of Adrianople. The second leads by the frontier Russian village of Gumri, or by Tschalka and Achatkalaki, to the Turkish fortress of Kars. The third line starts from Erivan, and passes by the Turkish castle of Toprak Kale. Toprak Kale.

Late advices from Paris say, in the official Bona-

Late advices from Paris say, in the official Bonapartist circles the language employed is exceedingly warlike, which circumstance leads to the supposition that the intelligence received from Olmutz is not of a reassuring character. Satisfaction is expressed here amongst tness same persons that the entrance of the English and French vessels into the Sea of Marmora will have become known to the Czar at Olmutz, rather than at St. Petersburg; because at this latter place the Autocrat would be less under restraint, and might adopt all at once some violent course.

The Journal de Francfort, which passes for being The Journal de Francfort, which passes for being an organ of the Russian government, says it knows that so long as a British or French ship of war remains in the Bosphorus the Emperor of Russia will not evacuate the principali ies, but that the moment the note of the Conference shall have been accepted, and the foreign ships of war have been withdrawn, orders will be given to the Russian troops to recross the Pruth.

the Pruli.

The Journal de Francfort publishes a letter from a merchant at Bucharest of the 10th ult, which states that business in the principalities is very brisk, that the Rossian superior officers were making extensive purchases, particularly of articles of luxury, and that those who were married have been joined by their families, which leads to the conclusion that the Russian troops will pass the winter there.

ABSENT MUNISPERS SUMMONED TO LONDON.

The ministers now in London, constituting a ma-ority of the Cabinet, met on Monday, the 3d instact,

in the Foreign Office, and beld a long conference on the present position of Eastern affairs.

The intelligence which was the immediate occasion of the meeting was that on Sept. 26, a week later than last letters, the Grand Council, a body consisting of about 140 magnities of the Furish empire, had recommended the Sultan to make a declaration of war. The force of that recommendation, and the probability of the Sultan acting upon it, as well as the particulars of the proceeding ascribed to the Grand Council, must remain a matter of empiremental the arrival of more definite information, which was hourly looked for, by the route of Marseilles. As the telegraphic announcement to hand was not very pre ise, and as in a matter of such moment it would be desirable to have a full meeting of the British cabinet, some days would probably clapse before any fresh decision would be come to; the more so, that nothing will be done without the accord of France, and that Lord Redeliffe's instructions include orders how to act in the event of a declaration of war either by Turkey or Russin. Lora Redeliffe is understood, or rather supposed, to have disapproved of the step taken by the Grand Council, and would, without fail, do his best to delay further proceedings. Beyond the above there was no news of political interest.

interest.

The absent members of the Cabinet had received orders to reassemble at London, without delay. The Queen was still at her country scat at Balmoral, Scot land.

EXPRESSION OF THE PRENCH GOVERNMENT WITH RE

EXPERSION OF THE PERIOD GOVERNMENT WITH IN-GARD TO ENGLAND'S ACTION—FRANCE TO BE READY FOR EVERY EMERSENCY.

By the way of Belgium comes a statement, for which the public were not unprepared, to the effect that the French cabinet had at last expressed, in strong terms, its "surprise" at the irresolute conduct of the British ministry with regard to the affairs of Turkey.

Turkey.
It was openly asserted that the French government considered that France had been duped by Austria, outwitted by Russia, and unskilfully led by Lord Aberdeen.

The Minister of War was said to have issued orders

The Minister of War was said to neve issued orders of a nature to convey the impression that France must be ready for every emergency.

A Teolon paper confirms this by stating that all officers and soldiers on leave in that city are ordered to join their respective corps immediately.

to join their respective corps immediately.

THE LATEST DESPACHES.

PAME, Oct. 3 – 6 P. M.

The Constitutional states that the cabinets of.
London and Paris bave sont special couriers with
important despatches to St. Petersburg. They will
reach that filly on the 6th inst.

After various fluctuations the exchange closed
with a rice. The Three per Cents closed at 751. 20c.
for the end of the month, and the Four-and-a-Hair
per Cents at 1607. 50c.

The Assemble Nationale announces that the
Vient a Conference between the representatives of
Austin, Prossia, France, and England is to be re-Austria, Prossia. France, and England is to be re-samed. There is a prospect of a speedy and de-sirable settlement of existing difficulties.

Sr. Perensung, Sept. 24, 1853.

The fleet has been ordered back to Cronstadt, there to remain at the disposal of the government.

Vienna, Ost. 2.

The semi-official Austrian Correspondenz states that a "new scheme of adjustment has been agreed on at Olmutz, and will be fortawith offered for acceptance to the Porte."

The Bourse yesterday exhibited a marked improvement:—Metalliques, 32; Northerns, 223.

When the conferences proper, to which Russia and Austria were parties, had terminated, a council of ministers was held, to which the amba-sadors were invited. It is said to have been here that Lord

of ministers was held, to which the ambassadors were invited. It is said to have been here that Lord Westmore and made his proposition of a collective declaration, which has been accopted. BRELIN, Oct. 2.
The King of Prussia quitted Berlin this (Sunday)
evening, to meet the Czar at Warsaw, with two

aides co-camp.

The Russian Battic fleet has received orders to put into Crossadt and be said up in ordinary, in consequence of the prevalent stormy weather.

Constantinopie, Sept. 22.

The rejection of the Tuckish amendments by Russia is now generally known, but no disturbances have taken place.

Opinions of the Leading London Journals
upon the Eastern Question.
[From the London Times, Oct. 3.]
So protracted has been the suspense of the Eastern
question that it must have been found difficult to follow the intricacies of diplomatic proceedings, or to
preserve a continuous appreciation of the actual

stages of the dispute. At the present moment the position of affairs is as follows: After the original differences respecting the ho y places had been adjusted to the satis action of a l parties. Prince Menschikoff presented a note to the furkish government containing certain demands on the part of the Czar respecting a spiritual protectorate. These demands the Divan considered inadmissible, and in this opinion it was confirmed by the concurrence of the Four Powers, who approved its refusal, and charged themselves with the substitution of some terms which the Porte might accept in piace of the objectionable note of the Russian Ambassador. These terms they settled in a note of their own, which has been styled the Vienna note; and this note, which they toought the Porte might safely admit also. But at this, which seemed the concluding point of the proceedings, arose an extraordinary difficulty. The Turkish government alleged that the Vienna note did not really exclude the objectionable features of the Menschikoff note, and it suggested, therefore, certain modifications, which the Four Powers approved. The Russian government, on the other hand, not only rejected these modifications, but took occasion to declare explicitly that it had understood the Vienna note as including substantially the terms of the Menschikoff note. The Four Powers were thus placed in a singular situation. On the one side it is incontestibly manifest that they must honestly have intended to frame their note in the Turkish as opposed to the Russian interests, for otherwise there could be no meaning at all to their supersoding Prince Menschikoff in the transaction, not to me ation that they directly admitted the modifications of Turkey as expressing their own designs. Yet, on the other side, it is equally plain that they failed to give effect to their intentions in the wording of their note, for both of the original parties to the dispute concurred in giving it that very sense which the med as tors eschewed. The Turks objected to the Vienna not had so expressed its intentions as to mislead both parties in the sa se direction—Turks and Russians together combining to think that the Vienna note meant
the Menschikoff note, or very nearly so. Until this
declaration had been openly made by the Court of
St. Petersburg it was competent to the conference
to remonstrate with the Turks by assuring them that
the damers against which they sought to guard by
their modifications had no real existence; but when
the Russian interpretation came at the back of the
Turkish interpretation, in precisely the same
sense, it became evident that the Four Powers
had failed in expressing their own meaning. the Russian*interpretation came at the back of the Turkish interpretation. In precisely the same sense, it becare evident that the Four Powers had failed in expressing their own meaning. They were then, therefore, called upon to define this meaning anew, and make another experiment in accertaining how far their arbitration would be successful when more intelligibly exercised. Russia accepted their terms once, but under a palpable misunderstarding—will she accept them when they are more plainly conveyed? This is the question now at issue, and it is at this point that the quarrel stands. All the Four Powers must necessarily incline to Turkish interests, for all concurred in disapproving the Menschikoff note, and in approving the Turkisn modifications. All, however, were not acting with equal freedom, perhaps not with equal sincerity, and Austria has modified her adhesion to the policy of the conference since it has become necessary to close more effectually with Russian pretensions. Nevertheless, the dudes of the interposing powers remain the same. They are called upon to maintain, if possible, the peace of Europe by adjusting the differences between Russia and the Porte; but it is plain, from what has already transpired, that their conclusions, though apparently so favorable to the Russians as to be accepted at St. Petersburg, and so unfavorable to the Ottomans as to be refused at Constantinople, were, in reality, framed in the interests of Turkey.

It is certainly not very creditable to professed dipli matist that they should have proved so incompetent to express their meaning; but the learned in all sciences occasionally to fall into the like error, and it now only remains to repair it. By one suggestion to the selectit has been proposed that the original

all sciences occasionally to fall into the like-error, and it now only remains to repair it. By one suggestion to this effect it has been proposed that the original Vienna i ote should be left unchanged in text, but qualified in purport by a "declaration" from the conference to the effect that it means, with respect to the flusian protectorate, what the Porte desires. This expedient, by procuring the assent of Turkey to a note already accepted by Russia, has been described as promising to terminate the difficulty, but we confess ourselves at a loss to conneched how it could ever meet with any practical success. The

"declare" that its real meaning was something different, and Turkey may then accept the note; but will it be acceptable to Russia any longer? Or, if it should be, can any reliance be placed on such an assent? If Russia accepts, as something substantially resembling her own note, a note which has been pressed upon Turkey as something precisely contrary, can such an acceptance be of any value as a permanent arrangement.

been pressed upon Turkey as something precisely contrary, can such an acceptance be of any value as a permanent arrangement?

Let us suppose, for example, that the Vienna note, as thus "interpreted" for the satisfaction of the Porte, was received with acquiescence by the Turkish government, and still admitted at St. Potersburg. When a case for its application acrived, the Czar would, of course, put upon its terms that construction which he avowedly gave them when he agreed to the arrangement, and would interface with the subjects of the Sultan accordingly. The Sultan would then appeal to the authors of the note as interpreted by their own declaration, and the end would be that all the present embroilment would occur again, and all the expense and trouble of opposition would be required anew, at a period, perhaps, when the Czar was better prepared and his adversaries less ready to resist him. The expedient of the declaration, in short, can be only based on giving two meaning to one set of words—a meaning for the Sulvan, and a meaning for the Emperor Nicholas; whereas true conciliation can proceed upon nothing but an adjustment and compron ise of conflicting claims. We may induce Russia to abate her pretensions, or Turkey to modify her objections, and by reciprocal concessions agreement may be at last obtained; but to assign to seeh party all that it ner pretensions, or Turkey to modify her objections, and by reciprocal concessions agreement may be at last obtained; but to assign to each party all that it asks in opposition to the other, and to appeal to a single instrument as ratifying these contradictory terms, would be a transaction savoring either of childishness or Josuitry. The real intentions of the conference are perfectly understood, and the more sensible and straightforward way would be to expess these intentions in such language as would adpress these intentions in such language as would admit of but one interpretation. [From the London Times, Oct. 4.]

The ministers now in town, censtituting a majority of the cabinet, met yesterday at the Fereign Office, and held a long conference on the present anxions position of Eastern affairs. As the intelligence which had called them together was not in itself of a perfectly cisturet and decisive character, and as in a matter of such moment it will be necessary to wait the arrival of the other ministers, all of whom are hastening to the netropolis, some days will probably chape before anything in the nature of a fresh decision can be expected. The intelligence which was the immediate occasion of the meeting was, that on the 26th ultimo—a week later than the last reported dates—the Grand Council, a ledy constains of about 140 maghantes of the Turksh conjunction of war. The force of that recommendation, and the probability of the Sultan's acting upon it, as well as all the particulars of the proceeding ascribed to the Grand Council, must remain matters of conjecture till the arrival of more exact information—which, according to the same telegraphic despatch to which we are indepted for all that is known on the subject—may soon be expected by a courier, via Marseilles. The news, as far as it goes, must be considered very unfavorable to the hopes of those who have labored for peace, but, at the worst, it must still be some time before these hopes can be given up, or any change of policy decanded on the nart of our government. It does to the hopes of those who have labored for peace, but, at the worst, it must still be some time before these hopes can be given up, or any change of policy demanded on the part of our government. It does not act at all without France in the matter, and no communication has yet been received from Paris. The declaration of war by the Porte was a contingency contemplated in the instructions given to Lord Stratford, who has thereby the power, even if subsequent instructions did not give it, to send for the flect. It will, doubtless, do whenever he thinks host far the quent distructions did not give is to send for the fleet. He will, doubties, de wheatever he thicks best for the defence of the Sultan, and will be fully supported in that policy by the government at home; though, even in the event of an actual declaration of war, it may still be in our power to save the Porte from the consequences of that not without offensive operations. Lord Starterd is uncerstood, or rather supposed, to have disapproved the step taken by the Grand Coancil and would probably do his best to delay further proceedings. The intelligence from Olmutz is in all respects of

less importance. Concessions and assurances have been ostensibly made by the Emperor at a time and in a form when they could be worth very little, in the face of the violently aggressive policy too clearly betrayed in Count Nesselrode's despatches. In these it has been scarcely disguised tha

Russia seeks to establish fresh rights in fursey, and an influence never before possessed, so as to reduce the negotiation on the Vienna note to a holiow pretence attedy unworthy if the great powers and great interests concerned in it. It is true that Bosia still pretends to demand what nobody has ever wished to druy her, viz:—the maintenance of treatnes, and of the status quo in religious matters. That she can have wherever she chooses to be content with it, but nothing more. In the interest of peace every effects has been made to keep Russia to her word, and to secure her all that she is entitled to; but all attempts at further encroachment will be resisted, as they have been from the commencement of her present argressions. In dealing, however, with a power that evidently seeks to gain time, and that is avowedly availing itself of a protracted negotiation to secure a position in which negotiation may be dispensed with altogether, it is obvious that, while many reasons might exist for friendly remonstrance at the first appearance or suspicion of such conduct, a time must come when the most will be thrown off on one side and forbearance cease on the other. The full disclosure of the Russian policy cannot but give at the first appearance or suspicion of such conduct, a time must come when the mast will be thrown off on one side and forbearance cease on the other. The full disclosure of the Russian policy cannot but give a new character to the resistance of the chief independent powers of Europe. Such a pass must have been forescen by the Emperor of Russia, who could hardly have supposed either that Europe would look on quietly at the sudden and oppowers irrequition of his hordes into the dominions of a peaceful and friendly neighbor, or that it would content itself with a barren protest and a fruitless negotiation. But now that the Emperor stands arraigned at the court of common order, civilization, and honor, as a causeless disturber of the public peace, the discrepancy between his fair words and his violent acts cannot but infuse some miscrings into a conscience not wholly deadened by power and ambition. The Emperor risks the peace of Europe, and does his best to light a flame which neither he nor his sons may live to see extit guished—for what? Either to obtain what he has not even a color of right to, or, if we are to allow him a certain sort of honesty, to gratify his pride by rejecting some harmless modifications, necessary to allay the alarm of the Porte, and thereby to secure the Emperor's own professed intentions. This he does on the petty pien that they are proposed by the Tark sh government, and that therefore his honor is concerned not to accept them, though ever so insignificant. For this the peace of Europe is to be jeopardized, and a struggle commenced which must indeed be ruinous to Furkey, but which will be so assuredly to other powers also, and not the least to that vast but poor and unmanageable dominion which threw down the gauntlet and defield the indignation of the civilized world.

[Frem the London Morning Caronicle, Oct. 4.]

At a meeting of the Ottogan Council, held at

From the London Morning Chromicle, Oct. 4.]

At a meeting of the Ottoman Council, held at Constantinople, on the 23d effectioner, and which was attended by upwards of a hundred persons, it was unanimously decided that, as Turkey could make no further concession to the dema. ds of Russia, and as the Emperor declined to accept the Vienna note in its modified form, war was the only alternative; and the Ministers of the Sulkan were entructed with the daty of adoption, the measures receases.

sia, and as the Emperor declined to accept the Vienua note in its modified form, war was the only alternative; and the Ministers of the Sultan were entrusted with the duty of adopting the measures necessary for giving effect to that decision. Such a resolution, however fraught with momentous consequences to Europe, is not more surprising than the final consumration of any latal disorder. It certainly has not been formed hastily or without deliberation; for few instances will be found in the annals of history, of provocation so great on the one side, or o' for bearance so exemplary on the other. Those who question the title of Turkey to vindicate her invaded independence by arms, would refuse her the right to use those weapons which wrong may wield with triumph; but those who, with more generous instincts, espouse the cause of justice and weakness, against oppression and power, will appland the manly determination of her government and people.

At such a moment as the present, it is desirable to bear in mind the exact position in which the government of Turkey was placed on the 23d of September, and to review calmiy the steps which have led to the present crisis. It is now nearly six months since Russia first put forth pretensions to an interference in the internal affairs of Turkey, under the pretex of a religious protectorat; over the Greek communion within the Otoman dominions. Such a demand was whelly incompatent with the independence of the Turkeh swearcapts. The Cardemanded, in the first place, a treaty or convention, which would have as uncet to him the right of an unlimited intervention in the Turkish empire. The claim was neither rew in its character, nor ambiguous in its object. Ever since the treaty Kafararij, in 1773, Rusian diplomacy has sought to undercune the avenues of Constantinople, under the mast of soliditude for the well-being of the Greek Christian subjects of the Porte. The proposition for a synalia, matic convention was, however, so perempting rejected, that it was not further pressed; bu we confess ourselves at a loss to consucheed how it could ever meet with any practical success. The Vienna note, whatever may be its meaning, can have at my rate but one meaning only. This, at present, has been understood as a meaning which Russia accepts and Turkey rejects. The conference can, undoubtedly, and even truly, "declare" that its real meaning was something "declare" that its real meaning was something to these claims it is not now necessary to enter, for they have been examined and rejected by Europe. of these claums it is not now necessary to enter, for they have been examined and rejected by Europe. The well-reasoned despatches of M. Prouyn de Lhuys and Loud Clarendon were hardly needed to expose pretersions which were supported by no other argument than torce. It is sufficient to remark that the diplomatic basis, from which the four powers set out, in entering on the Vienna conference, was a recognition of the inadmissibility of the demands of Russia as conveyed in the Menschikoff ultimatum. The deliberations of England, France, Austria and Prussia, for the purpose of devising a substitute for the Russian note impliedly involved a declaration of the injustice of the claims which that document embraced. But, although they were thus condemned by the great Powers of Europe, Russia did not healtate to invade the territories of her neighbor for the purpose of compelling the Porte to concede all that she had required. The Danubian provinces were occupied by the armies of the Emperor, the stipulated tribute to the Ottoman Porte was diverted into the Russian chest, and the suggranting of the Sultan over the Hospie dars was sugarsoled by the mandates of a Russian chest, and the sugaranty of the Sultan over the chest, and the suzerainty of the Sultan over the Hosp dars was superseded by the mandates of a Rus-

ion General.
Such has been the situation of things ever since Such has been the situation of things ever since July. An independent country has, without provocation, been invaded by a foreign power, who still holds possession of her provinces, in order to enforce pretersions alike insulting and injurious. An unprejudiced person might well ask, under such circumstances, not why war was declared in September, but why is was not declared several months ago. The status belt in questionably commenced on the dey when the first Russian soldier crossed the Prath—and such was the view taken by the western powers, as is manifest, not only from the notes of their ministers, but from the movements of their fleets. England and France, by the passage of the Dardanelles, recognized the fact passace of the Dardauelles, recognized the fact that Turkey was at war, and they will now have neither the di-position nor the right to dispute the title of Turkey to show that vigor, as well as neither the dispession nor the right to dispute the title of Turkey to show that vigor, as well as moderation, animates her councils. For two months the Forte suspended that declaration of hostilities which by the law of nations, she was entitled to make, and she cannot now be justly charged with precipitately or want of moderation. The forhermone and self-control which this 'barbarous and anised evideg nation' has shown, stand in striking contrast to the insolvent and overbearing dentapor of the "civilized and Christian power," which has brought Europe to the bruck of the greatest of homen evid. Russia, in an unjust quarrel, cut short negotiations by an armed invasion. Turkey, the schemarting under moult and wrong, has suspended a resort to arms until a pacific arrangement. ptrated a resort to arms until a pacific arrangement stems in possible. Such are the relative positions of a severegn who professes the failth of the Gospel, and of the Indied whose reliance is on the sword of the Propiet.

In judging of the decision of the Turkish council,

the Proplet.

In judging of the decision of the Turkish council, it must be remembered that the declaration of hostifilies, which the invasion of the Principalities would have jestified, was suspended at the instance of France and England, in the hope that a diplomatic accommodation might be effected. The history of the Vienna Conference is well known. It supplied the Czar with an opportunity of coming to an honeraide arrangement, but he only availed himself of it to renew his pretensions without abatement and in the most insultang spirit. After two months of about we negociation, he contumeliously flung back the Menschisoff ultimatum into the teeth of the Turkish geverament. But the Porte, after this accorded rejection of the modifications, which the newers of Europe had declared to be reasonable, could arrive at no other conclusion than that all attempt to induce the Emperor by negotiation to abandon his iniquitous chaims had at last become useless. Who, then, will beame Turkey if she now opposes an armed resistance to an armed invasion? Certainly not the Powers who have hitserte proclaimed sympathy with her wrongs. But it is, nevertheless, impossible to contemplate without dismay the cause quences which may be entailed upon Europe by the realless ambition of one unserupelous man. Let us hope that, in the Providence of God, we may yet be saved from them, and that, at the last hour, even the autocrat of the Russias may recoil before the terrible eventuality of a European war. If however, be is determined to test in the field the validity of pretursions which have no better foundation than the right of the stronges, the issue may be calmly accepted in this form. War is, unquestionably, an evil, but there is a still greater evil even than the necessity of meeting force by force, and that is, a bas

and cowardly submission to the menaces of vidence and wrong. The calamities which may ensue may fall beaute on helpless populations, but the responsibility will rest on the head of him who has no ferred the aggrandisement of his Empire, oot only to the welfare of his own subjects, but to the peace of Europe.

THE AMERICAN LETTRES OF MARQUE.—AMERICAN ANNEXATION AND YANKER PRIVATEMENTS.

[From the London News, etc. 4.]

By the latest arrival of American papers, we see what is the most atonishing, if not the most important, incident of the Taroo-Russian quarrel, in the eyes of Americans. The marvellous incident is, that the Eoglish Times has pointed out, as one of the liabilities of the war into which that quarrel may lend England and France, that their commerce will be preyed upon by American privateers under Russian letters of marque. The conception is a bold one—
—so boid au one, that it suggests to the reader that there must have been a great cearth of arguments in sian letters of marque. The conseption is a bold one—so bold an one, that it suggests to the reader that there must have been a grest cearth of argaments in faver of the Russian side of the queston before such a supposition could be put forth as that of American vessels chasing us at sea in the interest of Russia; the freest nation in the world robbing the next freest, in ain of the despot whose very name stands for tyramy. The reply of the American newspapers is excelent as far as it goes. A ware, probably, that some American doings at sea have deprived the people at large of the right to resent such an imputation with absolute scorn, the reply is in a quiet and expository tone, which is the most manly and dignified that the occasion admits of. The first reply appeared in the New York Courser and Enguirer, and it is generally adopted by the newspapers of the whole coursey. It relates how, during the Mexican war, when there were threats of American commerce being assailed by privateers under Mexican letters of marque, proclamation was made by the government and the people of the United States, that every privateer crew that should be captured would be hanged as prates, except such as could prove themselves Mexican. The article proceeds to state that in case of war between Eagland and Phasia, such is the treatment that every respects ale American would wish to be inflicted upon any privateer crews of his countrymen that might be caught plundering under Russian letters of marque. The mere supposition is so monstrous, so grossly insuiting, that the writer of the article deserves credit for the calmness with which he controverts it; and the more because, at the time it was, written, those was scarcely a doubt in the mind of any American that war between Russia, France and England would break out very the time it was written, there was scarcely a doubt in the mind of any American that war between Russia, France and England would break out very som. The excuse of the Times seems to be that the Americans have manifested a predatory spirit on repeated occasions within a few years; and that the country which has sent out a piratical expedition against Cuba, and is known to thate octomizing in the more, may well be supposed to be spiritically inclined, whenever the temptation occurs. A very little knowledge of political and social affairs in the United States would have obviated a view so unjust and absurd; and that knowledge it is highly desirable for public writers to obtain, at a time when American intervention in the affairs of Europe is becoming a subject of deep interest to every civilized nation.

coming a subject of deep interest to every civilized nation.

There can be no mastner of doubt that the sympathies of every man in the United States are in favor of political freedom. Within twenty years there might be, and there was, an aged gentleman here and there who regretted pigtails and King Georges, and the dignity of colonial office holding; and a venerable lady of two who preyed night and moroing that the rebellious coloniats might become sensible of their presumption, and humbly sue to be received again mto the bosom of the parent monarchy. Such persons so thought and prayed, as a Jacouite lady, here and there in England, within our remembrance, as served in the same way the divine right of the State. But this loyal prayer has been hushed by death in both countries, and the survivors have to a man opened their eyes upon a new day. There is not as American who is not bound by every conceivable sympathy to the popular cause all over the world. All instruction, all association, all patriotic virtue, all national pride and vanity, all the influences of every kind to which he is subject, from his crack a upwards, conduce to render the cancertion of political cespotism wholly moest one in the eye, and almost incredible to his mino. There is no pour in his mental structure on which sympathy with the Czar could rasten; while every love that has ever been precious to bis race, and every emotion when stirs within himself, is on the size of England, and perhaps yet more of France, in the existing quarrel. There are deep philosophiand every emotion which stirs within himself, is on the size of England, and perhaps yet more of France, in the existing quartel. There are deep philosophi-cal and political reasons why the closest bond of all should be between the Americans and the French 1 copie; out in the present case France and England are as one; and American good will may be regarded as extended quarty to took. "But," says the author of this romance of the privateer, the question is not of califical sympathies, but of the rapacity of an unscrupulous community." In that view, also, the surmise is wholly unjust, and would never have been bararded by any one who had any effectual insignt into American affairs. The faults, the crimes, which have afforced a prace at for the supposition are insight into American affairs. The faults, the crimes, which have afforded a protext for the supposition are wholly caused by the great and fearful American difficulty—the institution of slavery. That institution is at the botton of everything questionable, everything wicked, everything foolish, everything impolitic in any way that the United States have done for a long course of years; and it is a grave political mistake to argue from what the Americans have done in their own hemisphere what they would do in ours. Such censure as they deserve, they must be visited with and endure; but they are not, and never will be, in any same or degree, the allies of European despots against the peoples of any countries on each. The year of the world ought to be fixed on their restless efforts to extend their empire to the south west; and on their claim to drive out or exclude from entrance, any Europeans settled, or desiring to settle, European despois against the peoples of any countries on each. The eyes of the world ought to be fixed on their restless efforts to extend their empire to the south west; and on their claim to drive out or exclude from entrance, any Europeans settled, or desiring to settle, in any part of the Western continents. Their Florida war, for the fact purpose of seizing for slaves the half-orced Indian and hegre children in that wild territory, should not be forgotten; nor their amexation of Texas; nor their Mexican war; nor their declared avidity for Cuba; nor the disgraceful transactions in the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, in regard to Cuba and its slave trade. Every political change, every maccountable new law, should be studied by the baleful light of this one institution; and all will be intelligible; and among the clearest points of the case will be the total absence of connection between these transactions and any sympathy with Learopean despotism. The failure of Koszuth's mission had nothing to do with any sympathy with Austria. Kossuth bad freed the service class in Hungary; and this alienated from him the whole Southern population and the slaveholding interest in all parts of the States. Kossuth made the fatal mistake of ignoring the whole subject of personal freedom while agitating on behalf of political freedom; and this cost him the sympathy of the whole body of abolitionists, whose social influence is now wire spread and heartielt beyond all other social influences, where admitted at all. Kessuth thus failed with both the parties into which the American people are really divided, and Hungary might thus lose much; but assuredly Austria gained nething, except in as far as Hungarian plaines, of the kessure admitted at all. Kessuth thus failed with both the parties into which the American people are really divided, and Hungary might thus one made of the missing of the second of th with it, as when a Soule goes to Madrid, full of curious notions and very curious language about the proprietorship of Cubr; and as when an Everett forgets the distraction between mean and thum on the same topic; but a diplomacy which has done high erecit to the national ability, heart and manners, whenever the business was unconnected with that offsastrous remnant of barbarism which makes a whole people barbaric in one of its aspects. Apart from that the national testiment has ever been beene fully and freely to the principles of political liberty and justice—so freely that it is as absurd to suppose that American citizens will be countenance in privateering in the cause of Russia as it would be to imagine the Car countrying at his soldiery deserting to the banners of Mazzini or Kosquth. It may